

NAGORNYY, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRAGIN, B.A., inzh.; MARKONRENNOV, Yu.A., inzh.;  
KULEMZIN, K.N., inzh.; BELOBORODOVA, S.S., inzh.

Effect of additives on the crystallization of molten metallurgical  
slags and rock materials. Stek. i ker. 22 no.3:9-11 Mr '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

l. Alma-Atinskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut stroitel'nykh materialov.

BRAGIN, B. I.

USSR / Radiophysics. Radio Wave Reception.

I-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 12579

Author : Bragin, B.I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Concerning the Correction of a Cathode Follower Operating  
Into an RC Load.

Orig Pub : Tr. Ryazansk, radiotekhn. in-ta, 1956, 1, 7-13

Abstract : The author considers the possibility of employing a very  
simple high-frequency correcting network for the load of a  
cathode follower, making it possible to reduce the time  
constant of its transient. The conditions prevailing in  
critical correction (on the boundary of the overshoot re-  
gion) are determined for various ratios of the load resis-  
tance to the output impedance of the follower. The calcu-  
lations are performed without taking into account the in-  
fluence of the transfer capacitance of the  
tube (the grid-cathode capacitance).

Card : 1/1

PRAGIN, B. I.

1675. *Limitaticheskaya Sistema Podzheludochnoy Gland Cheloveka*. Ivanovo, 1954.  
16s. 20sm. (Akad. Med. Nauk SSSR). 120 EKZ. B. TS. -(54-55117)

SC: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955

BRAGIN, B. I.

"The Lymphatic System of the Human Pancreas." Cand Med Sci, Acad Med Sci  
USSR, Ivanovo, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

BRAGIN, B.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Strangulation of the afferent section of an anastomosis following  
gastric resection. Vest.khir.76 no.10:121-125 N '55.(MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav.--prof. V.A.Batashov)  
Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PEPTIC ULCER, surg.  
anastomosis, gastrectomy, anastomosis, causing compression  
of afferent section)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).  
Digestion.

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60481

Author : Bragin, B. I.  
Inst : Ivanovo Medical Institute  
Title : Operative Effect (Laparotomy) Upon the Filling of the  
Small Intestine Lymph Vessels with Chyme

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, Vyp. 12,  
302-309

Abstract : In cats and dogs the opening of the abdomen under ether  
anesthesia retarded or stopped the filling of the lymph  
vessels of the intestines by chyme in underfed animals.  
Novocain block of the mesenteric root reduced the  
effect of the surgical trauma.

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93

L 1356-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024372

UR/0286/65/000/015/0046/0046  
621.313.333.137  
BAUTHOR: Bragin, B. F.; Mustafin, R. B.TITLE: A two-phase induction motor. Class 21, No. 173288SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 46

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, electric rotating equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a two-phase induction motor designed chiefly for low-power drive mechanisms. The motor contains a field winding and a control winding. A continuous signal proportional to the speed of the motor is generated by using a feed-back coil which has the same number of poles as the control winding and is shifted by 90 electrical degrees with respect to the field winding.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Jun61

NO REF Sov: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: EE

KC  
Card 1/1

BRAGIN, B.K.

Calibration and checking platinum-rhodium-platinum thermo-  
couples by comparing similar thermoelectrodes. Izm. tekhn.  
no.2:49-51 Mr-Ap '55. (MIRA 8:9)  
(Thermocouples)

*Bragin, B.K.*

AUTHOR:

Bragin, B.K.

115-5-16/44

TITLE:

On the Affect of Plastic Deformations on the t.e.m.f. of a  
Platinumrhodium-Platinum Thermocouple (O vliyanii plastiches-  
skikh deformatsiy na t.e.d.s. platinorodiy-platinovoy termo-  
pary)

PERIODICAL:

"Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika", No 5, Sep-Oct 1957, pp 32-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article presents results of an experimental investigation with the purpose of evaluating the influence of plastic deformations - which occur in the processes of manufacturing, packing, and exploitation - on the thermoelectric properties of reference thermocouples. The effect of such deformations is never being taken into account in routine checks of thermocouples, and was never before investigated. Deformation possible in actual exploitation was imitated on wire specimens, and the influence of each kind of deformation (by stretching, twisting, bending) was determined separately and in combination. It was found that at temperatures exceeding 800° C combined deformation can decrease the t.e.m.f. of a thermocouple by 7 microvolts, which leads to a temperature error of about -0.6° C. This value cannot be considered negligible, as a reference thermocouple of 2nd class is to be kept constant in

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115-5-16/44

On the Affect of Plastic Deformations on the t.e.m.f. of a Platinumrhodium-  
Platinum Thermocouple

the range of  $\pm 5$  microvolts and the permissible graduation error of this thermocouple in the range of 300-1,063° C is 0.4-1.00° C. Apart from that, plastic deformations decrease the mechanical strength and lead to premature destruction of thermocouples. Recommendation is made to be careful to prevent the deformation of thermoelectrodes, and in cases of occurred deformation to anneal a thermocouple before using it, as annealing fully restores the initial thermoelectric properties. The annealing is to be done in an oven, at over 800° C for not less than 1 hour.

The article contains 4 diagrams, 1 chart, and 8 references (4 of which are Russian).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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9 (2)

SOV/115-59-10-10/29

AUTHOR: Bragin, B.K.

TITLE: A Thermoelectrical Method for Determining the Purity of Standard Thermocouple Platinum

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 10, pp 22-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The degree of purity of thermoelectrode platinum is calculated from the value

$$W = \frac{R_{100}}{R_0}$$

where  $R_{100}$  and  $R_0$  are the resistance values of a piece of platinum wire at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The value  $W$  gives an indirect indication of the degree of platinum impurities content. The minimum permissible value of  $W$  is 1.389 for Soviet produced platinum wire. According to the instruction 161-54 of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Equipment) the purity of a platinum thermoelectrode for standard thermocouples must be defined by  $W = 1.3915$ . The chemi-

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SOV/115-59-10-10/29

A Thermoelectrical Method for Determining the Purity of Standard Thermocouple Platinum

cally pure PL-3 platinum (GOST 8588-57) satisfies this requirement. The thermoelectrical method of assessing the W value is based on the correlation of the W value with thermoelectrical properties of platinum, both conditioned by the purity of platinum. This correlation can be approximately represented by a linear dependence in which the decrease of the W value by  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  corresponds to a positive increase of "t.e.d.s." by 2 microvolts (at measuring temperature of  $1,200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). The thermoelectric method of indirect determination of the W value is based on the comparison of twenty tempered platinum thermoelectrode wires with a "standard" platinum electrode with W 1,3925 (Abstractor's Note: an obvious misprint, text shows 1,3925 instead of 1,3925). The results of comparison (table) can be expressed with satisfactory precision with the equation

$$\text{W} = \text{W}_o - 0.4 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot E_o^{1100}$$

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A Thermoelectrical Method for Determining the Purity of Standard Thermocouple Platinum

where  $W$  and  $W_0$  express reciprocally the purity of the tested wire and of the "standard" thermoelectrode, and  $E_{0,1100}$  is the "t.e.d.s." of the tested wire in relation to the "standard" electrode, the temperature of the working wire end being  $1100^{\circ}\text{C}$  and that of free ends  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The deviations of experimental  $W$  values from those calculated by N.N. Ergardt do not exceed  $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$  corresponds to an increase of 2.5 microvolt of the "t.e.d.s." of platinum at a temperature of  $1100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . There are 1 table, 1 graph and 6 references 4 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

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BRAGIN, B.K.

Normal platinum thermoelectrode. Izm.tekh. no.7:33-34  
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Electrodes, Platinum)

87952

S/115/60/000/012/005/018  
B021/B058

9.2400 (1001, 1150, 1161)

AUTHOR: Bragin, B. K.

TITLE: Calibration of Noble Metal Thermocouples at the Palladium Point

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 15-18

TEXT: The calibration error of noble metal thermocouples, especially of the new type, may be reduced at temperatures above 1200°C through additional determination of the thermo-emf, at least at a temperature point close to 1500 to 1600°C. In this temperature range the palladium point (1552°C) may be considered the only reliable point. The new calibration method for thermocouples, elaborated at the VNIM im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Vsесоюзныy научно-исследовательский институт metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)), warrants an error of  $\pm 4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the calibration of thermocouples according to the palladium point. This method requires the use of a high-frequency furnace as well as of an optical standard pyrometer of first class for periodic temperature determinations

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Calibration of Noble Metal Thermocouples at  
the Palladium Point

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of the solidifying palladium, and is therefore only available to a few larger laboratories. The scheme of the installation for calibrating thermocouples at the palladium point, as proposed by the author, is shown in Fig. 1. The thermo-emf of the calibrated thermocouple is measured with an error of up to  $\pm 1\mu\text{V}$  on a compensating installation by means of a low-resistance potentiometer of the type KJ -48 (KL-48), ППТН-1 (PPTN-1). The complete installations of the type 4K (UK) from the "Etalon" Plant, which are at the disposal of many control laboratories for metrology, are described as being very convenient. The palladium point was assumed at  $1552 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  on the basis of the regulation on the international temperature scale of 1948. Three platinum-rhodium/platinum, as well as three platinum-rhodium/platinum-rhodium thermocouples were calibrated experimentally. The working ends of the thermocouples prepared for calibrating are shown in Fig. 2. The characteristic curve of heating and melting of a specimen is shown in Fig. 3. In conclusion it is stated that the adjusting of the palladium point by the method described represents a satisfactory and accessible means for the precise calibration of noble metal thermocouples in the range of high temperatures. This method can be recommended as supplementary to the customary calibration up to  $1200^\circ\text{C}$ , as well as for the

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Calibration of Noble Metal Thermocouples at  
the Palladium Point

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periodic control of thermocouples operating at high temperatures and  
slight immersion. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet, 1 German, X  
and 2 British.

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S/115/61/000/003/005/013  
B124/B204

AUTHOR: Bragin, B. K.

TITLE: On some errors in controlling technical resistance thermometers

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1961, 17-19

TEXT: Practice has shown that most of the errors in controlling the accuracy of resistance thermometers, particularly of platinum ones, are due to the fact that the temperature of the sensitive element of the thermometer is not equal to that of its environment, i.e., to the temperature of melting ice and/or of the steam from boiling water. The errors arising therefrom are systematical, with increased  $R_0$  and reduced  $R_{100}$  and  $R_{100}/R_0$  values.

The results of special measurements performed by the authors (cf. the table) with two standard-type platinum resistance thermometers with one or two sensitive elements prove the correctness of the assumptions and give the reader an idea of the amount of the possible errors. The principal error may be traced back to insufficient depth of immersion of the thermometer, and therefore experiments were carried out at an

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On some errors in controlling...

immersion depth of the lowest point of the sensitive element of 200, 250, and 300 mm. When the ice is compressed not enough carefully before the  $R_0$  measurement, a 1 - 2 mm wide air-water gap may form between the tube of the thermometer and the mass of melting ice. The results of the  $R_0$

measurements obtained when the mentioned gap was present are given in parentheses in the table. For protection of the sensitive elements, three kinds of tubes, 350 mm long, with an inner diameter of 12 mm and a 1 mm thick wall were used. The measuring current in the resistance thermometer was kept near 5 mA; resistance was measured at a minimum accuracy of  $\pm 0.01\%$  by means of a compensation arrangement. The data compiled in the table allow important conclusions to be drawn: 1) The error in measuring the resistance of the thermometer at an immersion depth of 200 mm is 0.05% for thermometers in glass tubes, and 0.02% for aluminum tubes. A minimum immersion depth of 300 mm must be obeyed. 2) The above-mentioned gap leads to an increase in  $R_0$  for 0.1, 0.05, and 0.02% in the case of immersion depths of 200, 250, and 300 mm, respectively. Compression of the ice-mass is necessary also at an immersion depth of 300 mm. The use of metal, in particular aluminum protective tubes is not recommended since

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Материал и форма пробирок	№ термометра	Глубина погружения, мм							
		200			250			300	
		$R_0$	$R_{100}$	$R_{100}/R_0$	$R_0$	$R_{100}$	$R_{100}/R_0$	$R_0$	$R_{100}$
Стекло; цилиндрическая	№ 1	46,04 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,90 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	1,387 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,07 <sub>1</sub> )	63,92 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	1,388 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,92 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )
	№ 2	I 46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,80 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	1,386 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	46,01 <sub>9</sub> (46,03 <sub>1</sub> )	63,81 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	1,386 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	46,01 <sub>9</sub> (46,03 <sub>1</sub> )	63,83 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )
	№ 1	46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,91 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	1,388 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,03 <sub>1</sub> )	63,92 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	1,388 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,03 <sub>1</sub> )	63,92 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )
	№ 2	I 46,01 <sub>9</sub> (46,03 <sub>1</sub> )	63,81 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	1,386 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	46,01 <sub>9</sub> (46,03 <sub>1</sub> )	63,82 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	1,387 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	46,01 <sub>9</sub> (46,03 <sub>1</sub> )	63,82 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )
Алюминий; сплюснутая нижней части	№ 1	46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,91 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	1,388 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,92 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	1,388 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,91 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )
	№ 2	I 46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,84 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	1,386 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,85 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	1,387 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,85 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )
	№ 1	46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,91 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	1,388 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,92 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	1,388 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,91 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )
	№ 2	I 46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,84 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	1,386 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,85 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	1,387 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,85 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )
Алюминий; фабричный чехол	№ 1	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,81 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	1,386 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	46,01 <sub>9</sub> (46,03 <sub>1</sub> )	63,82 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	1,387 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	46,00 <sub>9</sub> (46,02 <sub>1</sub> )	63,82 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )
	№ 2	I 46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,84 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	1,386 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,85 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	1,387 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,85 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )
	№ 1	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,91 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	1,388 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,92 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	1,388 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,91 <sub>9</sub> (1,388 <sub>1</sub> )
	№ 2	I 46,03 <sub>9</sub> (46,05 <sub>1</sub> )	63,84 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	1,386 <sub>9</sub> (1,386 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,85 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	1,387 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )	46,02 <sub>9</sub> (46,04 <sub>1</sub> )	63,85 <sub>9</sub> (1,387 <sub>1</sub> )

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BRAGIN, B.K.

Simple method for equalizing the temperature field of tubular  
resistance furnaces. Izm.tekh. no.6:30-31 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Electric furnaces)

BRAGIN, B.K.

Solidification point of copper. Izm.tekh. no.3:29-30 Mr '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)  
(Copper) (Thermocouples)

BRAGIN, B. K.; GORDOV, A. N.

Divergence of the results of calibration of standard first  
grade thermocouples in the institutes of the committee.  
Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.51:82-84 '61.  
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii  
im. D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Thermocouples) (Calibration)

BRAGIN, B. K.

Nonuniformity of thermoelectrode platinum and platinum-rhodium wires. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.51: 85-88 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Electric wire) (Platinum) (Rhodium)

BRAGIN, B.K.

Calibrating standard thermocouples at the melting point of copper.  
Trudy inst.Kom.stand.mer i izm.prib.no.71:97-100 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

BRAGIN, B.K.; LAPP, G.B.; LEPIN, I.R.

Effect of the annealing on the thermoelectromotive force of  
thermoelectrode platinrhodium. Trudy inst.Kom.stand.mer i izm.  
prib. no.71:220-222 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta metrologii im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

BRAGIN, B.K.

Standard graduation table for low-temperature thermocouples.  
Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no. 3:15-17 '64  
(MIRA 18:2)

BRAGIN, B.K.; TETYUYEVA, R.N.

Thermoelectric homogeneity of chrome-nickel, copper-nickel, aluminum-nickel and copper wires at low temperatures. Izm.tekh. no.6:30-31 Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

BRAGIN, B.K.; VASIL'YEV, L.M.; ZAPEVALOV, N.A.

Low inertia tubular furnace for testing platinum-rhodium platinum  
thermocouples. Izm. tekhn. no.12:19-20 D '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

L 32261-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD/M

ACCESSION NR. AT4045676

2/25/00 8:41 AM Page 1

AUTHOR: Aleksakhin, I. A.; Lepin, I. R.; Lapp, G. P.

**TITLE:** Problems involved in the quest for thermoelectrode oxidation resistance alloys at service temperatures up to 2000 °C

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proektirovayushchiy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov. Trudy, no. 22, p. 8.  
Issledovaniye splavov dlya termopar (Studying alloys for thermocouples), 143-153.

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth metal, oxidation, thermopile, energy conversion

**ABSTRACT:** The data dealing with Ir thermocouple containing 10% Rh are scarce. Conversely, there is ample literature both in the Soviet Union and abroad on Ir couples with 60% Rh. The authors discuss foreign research in this field at great length and conclude that Soviet investigations stand in good agreement with foreign findings. However, the amount of Rh additions (40 or 60% Rh) remains a controversial subject. The investigations conducted by the Sverdlovsk branch of the

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7

All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology show that after annealing at high temperatures the thermoelectromotive force increases with 50% RH. The Ir<sub>60</sub>Rh/Ir thermocouple has a life span of about 100 hrs. at 1300 C. A Soviet paper suggests the employment of such thermocouple in an oxygen atmosphere at 1300 C. The authors recommend the use of an Ir<sub>60</sub>Rh/Ir thermocouple for a service period of 10 to 20 hours and at 1200 C. There are some shortcomings as the ready evaporation of the Ir electrode and the non-stable character of the electromotive force under the effect of oxidation. The possibilities of increasing the life span of an Ir<sub>60</sub>Rh/Ir couple along with the search for more stable alloys should be considered and Ir<sub>2</sub>Rh, Ir-Pt, Ir-Pd and Ir-Ag should be investigated for that purpose. Furthermore, a beneficial effect can be achieved by the addition of base metals. Orig art.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov, Moscow (State Scientific Research and Design Institute for Alloys and Processing of Nonferrous Metal)

SUBMITTED: 00

FOLIO: 00

NO REF Sov: 012

OTHER: 028

Card 2/2

BRAGIN, B.K.; PUPYSHEVA, N.G.

Errors in individual calibration of chromium-nickel and copper-nickel thermocouples. Izm.tekh. no.9:21-22 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

BRAGIN, B.N., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, V.I., inzh.; ROZHNOV, A.I., inzh.

Some problems in the development of peat briquet production.  
Torf. prom. 40 no.4:30-31 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta torfyanoy promyshlennosti.  
(Peat industry) (Briquets (Fuel))

BRAGIN, B.S.

Replacing sections of the body of a kiln using a moveable  
hoisting gantry. TSement 27 no.3:26 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Sterlitamakskiy tsementnyy zavod.  
(Sterlitamak--Kilns, Rotary--Maintenance and repair)

BRAGIN, F.T.

Experiment in raising Belozernaya rye. Biol. v shkole no. 1:  
84-85 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Shkola No. 12, stantsiya Yekaterinovka Privolzhskoy  
zheleznoy dorogi Saratovskoy oblasti.  
(Saratov Province--Rye--Varieties)

BRAGIN, G.N., agronom-entomolog

Effectiveness of spraying fruit trees on the "Sad-Gigant" State Farm. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 4 no.4:7-8 Jl-Ag '59.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Fruit-- Disease and pests) (Spraying and dusting in agriculture)

BRAGIN, G.N., agronom-entomolog

On the "Sad-gigant" State Farm. Zashch.rast. et vred. i bol. 9  
no.11:12-15 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Sovkhoz "Sad-Gigant", Slavyanskiy rayon Krasnodarskogo kraya.

NEMTSOV, N.S.; RASPOPCV, I.V.; EPAGIN, I.I.

Evaluating the durability of blast furnace charging units.  
Stal' 24 no.12:1078-1079 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

BRAGIN, I.K.

Temperature conditions governing the formation of vein  
minerals in the Zambarak-Taryekan ore zone (eastern  
Karamazar Mountains). Uzb. geol. zhur. 8 no.6:11-18 '64.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki imeni Kh.M. Abdullayeva  
AN UzSSR.

*Bragin, I. P.*

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.12/2 Derma-Venereo. Feb 53

298. A THERAPEUTIC TRIAL OF CHLOROSTAB IN LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS  
(Russian text) - Bragin I. P. SBORN. NAUCH. LEPROL. DERMAT. 1956,  
7 (530-533)

Chlorostab, a suspension of bismuth oxychloride in 5% isotonic solution of glucose (1 ml. of suspension containing 0.2 g. of bismuth), was administered i.m. or by deep subcutaneous injection once a week, 2 ml. at a time, or twice a week 1 ml. at a time, for 10 weeks. Thirty-six patients (17 men and 19 women) of 18 to 66 yr. of age were treated. Clinical cure was obtained in 20 cases, marked improvement in 5, and improvement in 8 patients. The patients were kept under observation for 2-18 months after the termination of treatment. (S)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M.; AKHMEDZHANOV, M.A.; BABAYEV, A.G.; BARAYEV, K.L.;  
BATALOV, A.B.; BASHAYEV, N.P.; BAYMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.N.; BRAGIN,  
K.A.; BORISOV, O.M.; GABRIL'YAN, A.Sh.; GAR'KOVETS, V.G.;  
GOR'KOVOY, O.P.; GRIGORYANTS, S.V.; IBADULLAYEV, S.I.; ISMAILOV,  
M.I.; ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.M.; KAKHKHAROV, A.; KENESARIN, N.A.;  
KRYLOV, M.M.; KUCHUKOVA, M.S.; LORDKIPANIDZE, L.N.; MAVLYANOV,  
G.A.; MOTSOKINA, T.M.; MALAKHOV, A.A.; MIRBABAYEV, M.Yu.;  
MIRKHODZHIYEV, I.M.; MUSIN, R.A.; NABIYEV, K.A.; PETROV, N.P.;  
POPOV, V.I.; PLATONOVA, N.A.; RYZHKOV, O.A.; SAYDALIYEVA, M.S.;  
SERGUN'KOVA, O.I.; SLYADNEV, A.F.; TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.; UKLONSKIY,  
A.S.; KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh.; KHODZHIBAYEV, N.N.; CHUMAKOV, I.D.;  
SHAVLO, S.G.

Khabib Mukhamedovich Abdullaev; obituary. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6  
no.4:7-9 '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Abdullaev, Khabib Mukhamedovich, 1912-1962)

BATALOV, A.B.; BRAGIN, K.A.; ISMAILOV, M.I.; KASIMOV, A.K.; KAKHKHAROV, A.K.;  
KUCHUKOVA, M.S.; MATSOKINA, T.M.; MIRKHODZHAYEV, I.M.; MUSIN, R.A.;  
PETROV, N.P.; PLATONOVA, N.A.; RABAYEVA, E.Ye.; SHIBANOV, I.V.;  
SMORODINOVA, D.D.; KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh.

In memory of Mannon Khamidovich Khamidov. Uzgeqtzhur. 7 no.1:49  
'63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Khamidov, Mannon Khamidovich, 1928-1962)

BRAGIN, K.A.

Data on the study of nephrolithiasis morbidity in the Central  
Urals. Urologia 28 no.5:22-24 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof.  
V.F. Kolosovskaya) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BEBENIN, M.Ye., inzh.; RESHETNYAK, Yu.V., inzh.; TARAS'YEV, V.I., inzh.;  
FILATOV, I.A., inzh.; BRAGIN, K.F., inzh.

Supporting workings in deep mines. Ugol'. prom. no. 6:24-28 N-D '62.  
(MIRA 16:2)  
(Donets Basin--Mine timbering)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7

BRAGIN, K.P., fel'dsher (stantsiya Abaga Khakasskoy avtonomnoy oblasti)

Disease of the eye in chicken pox. Fel'd i shush. 22 no. 6:36  
June '57. (MIRA 12:3)  
(CHICKEN POX) (EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7"

BRAGIN, K.P., fel'dsher (stantsiya Abaza, Khakasskaya avtonomnaya oblast')

Role of records and reporting in the work of the feldsher-midwife center. Fel'd i akush. 24 no.2:45 Fe '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(MEDICAL RECORDS)

LESHKE, Georgiy Pavlovich; BRAGIN, Leonid Ivanovich; GLADKOV, V.A.,  
red.; BARANOV, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Cooperation of workers and engineers] Sodruzhestvo rabochikh i inzhenerov. Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,  
1960. 25 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Sekretar' Monchegorskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Leshke). 2. Instruktor Monchegorskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Bragin).  
(Monchegorsk—Nickel industry)  
(Efficiency, Industrial)

AUTHOR: Bragin, M. 27-58-6-18/35

TITLE: Raise Methodical Work to a High Level (Metodicheskuyu raboty - na vysokiy uroven')

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, Nr 6, p 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews the work of many graduate educational organizations. Some educational-methodical oblast' organizations publish special bulletins keeping teachers and specialists in touch with new methods, tools and so on. But this example is not followed everywhere. In the Stalingrad oblast many schools are working unsatisfactorily, the level of teaching is low, industrial practical instruction is conducted laxly.

Card 1/1

BRAGIN, M., polkovnik

Engineer support in overcoming razed and contaminated zones.  
Voen. vest. 42 no.4:93-95 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BRAGIN, M.P.; IZRALIMSKIY-MARUT, Ye.S.

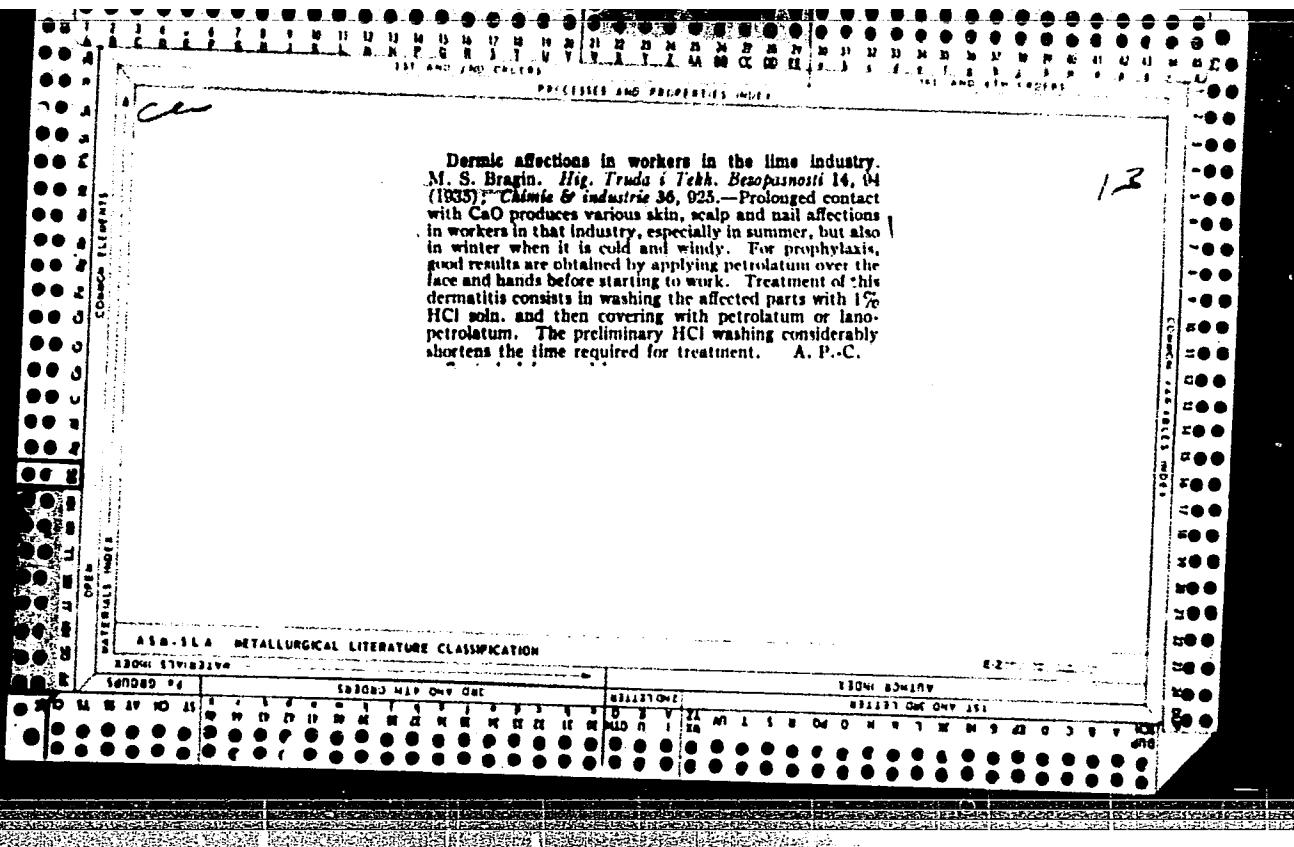
Universal electric rolling stock of the transcontinental  
express. Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.3:90-92 Mr '63.  
(MIRA 16:6)  
(Switzerland—Electric railroads—Rolling stock)

BRAGIN, N.

MIKHAYLOV, I.; BRAGIN, N., inzhener.

Round barns for fattening hogs. Sel'. stroi. 11 no. 4:22-23 '56  
[i.e. '57].  
(MLRA 10:6}

1. Nachal'nik Voronezhskogo oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'-  
stvu v kolkhozakh (for Mikhaylov).  
(Swine houses and equipment)



To compare these data with corresponding values in individuals suffering from various forms of dermatomycoses, 26 patients with epidermophytosis, 9 adults with chronic trichophytosis, and 11 with pityriasis versicolor (43 men and 3 women) were examined. Among persons with epidermophytosis the following values were obtained (in the sweat secreted by the glands of the trunk and feet, respectively): pH 6.6 and 6.5, NaCl 410 and 500 mg. per 100 ml., and sugar 48 and 72 mg. per 100 ml. The corresponding figures in cases of chronic trichophytosis were: pH 6.5 and 6.8, NaCl 440 and 490 mg. per 100 ml., and sugar 67 and 64 mg. per 100 ml. Similar figures in cases of pityriasis versicolor were: pH 6.7 and 6.7, NaCl 430 and 480, and sugar 49 and 56. It will be seen that the sweat of individuals suffering from dermatomycoses contains increased amounts of sugar, thus bringing about favourable conditions for the development and persistence of skin fungi. Additional investigations showed that in all cases of dermatomycosis blood sugar values were higher than those found in sweat, and that high sugar values for sweat are always associated with high values for blood sugar. It is held that the composition of sweat is of some importance for the pathogenesis of dermatomycoses, constituting a factor that must be considered in the therapy of these diseases.

H. P. Fox

Abstracts of World Medicine Vol 7 1950

FILICHEV, T.Ye.; BRAGIN, M.S., professor, nauchnyy rukovoditel'.

Treatment of pyoderma with staphylococcal antiphagin mixed with patient's blood. Vest.ven. i derm. no.3:13-14 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Poliklinika oblastnoy bol'nitsy, kozhno-venerologicheskoy kliniki Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(Skin--Diseases) (Serum therapy)

BRAGIN, M.S., professor, zaveduyushchiy; VVEDENSKIY, A.N.

Anatomicophysiological changes in the skin of dogs with unilateral decortication. Vest.ven.i derm. no.4:16-17 Jl-Ag '53. (MLB 6:9)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (Skin) (Brain)

BRAGIN, M.S., professor

"Skin and venereal diseases." [professor] A.I.Kartamyshev.  
Reviewed by M.S.Bragin. Vest. ven. i derm. no.3:57-59 My-Je '54.  
(DERMATOLOGY) (MLRA 7:8)

BRAGIN, M.S.

Works of the Department of Dermatology and Venereology of the  
Leningrad Institute of Advanced Training for Physicians. Vest.  
derm. i ven. 33 no.2:84-85 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:?)  
(SKIN--DISEASES)

BRAGIN, M.S.

Successful use of diaminodiphenylsulfane in Behcet's disease.  
Vest.derm. i ven. 34 no.11:65-67 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof.  
M.S.Bragin) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor -  
dotsent Ya.M.Romanov).  
(BEHGET'S SYNDROME ther.)  
(SULFONES ther.)

BRAGIN, N.

At a new stage. 'Sel'. stroi. 16 no.10:12-14 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1s. Predsedatel' soveta Voronezhskogo oblmezhkolkhozstroya.  
(Voronezh Province--Construction industry)

BRAGIN, N., inzh.; VAZILO, A., inzh.; DZEKTSER, Ye., inzh.; KUDRYAVTSEV, V., inzh.

Use of ground water as source of supply for fire extinction in milled peat winning fields. Pozh.delo 9 no.3:14-15 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy torfyanoy promyshlennosti.

(Peat industry—Fires and fire prevention)

BRAGIN, N. A.

FA 28/49T57

USSR/Engineering  
Peat Industry  
Electricity - Conservation

Oct 48

"Problem of Saving Electric Energy at Hydro-Peat  
Projects," N. A. Bragin, 4 pp

"Torf Prom" No 10

In recent years an increasing amount of electrical power has been consumed by large peat enterprises around Ivanovo, Leningrad, Yaroslavl, and Chernoramsk. Several reasons have been given for the relative increase of power consumption per ton of hydro-peat. Suggest various economy measures. Claims much economy can be obtained by replacing old equipment with modern.

28/49T57

BRAGIN, N. A.

19923 BRAGIN, N.A.

Vysushit' i ubrat' ves' dobytyy torf. Torf. prom-st, 1949, #6, s. 7-9

So: Litopis Zhurnal Statey, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949

F

955. NEW STANDARDS FOR DRYING BLOCK PEAT. Bragin, N.A. and Pyatakov, I.V. (Turf. Prom. (Peat Ind.), Sept. 1950, vol. 27, 6-9; abstr. in Chem. Zbl., 1951, vol. 122, (II), 2835). Apart from a special drainage of the drying field the following stack forms based on observations between 1940-1949 have been approved: serpentines (coils), lattices, crosses and cells. In the first phase of drying the serpentine stack is preferable.

BRAGIN, N.A.

Brief results of operations of bottom peat plants in 1951  
Torf. prom. 29 no.6, 1952

BRAGIN, N.A.

Increase speed in extracting, drying, and collecting peat  
Torf. prom., 29, no.7, 1952

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7

BRAGIN, N.A., Eng.

Successful preparation of peat enterprises for the 1953 peat-winning season'  
Turf. prom. 29, no.9, 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7"

**BRAGIN, N.A.**

[Hydraulic peat production] Dobycha gidrotorfa. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vc.  
1953. 163 p.  
(MLRA 6:7)  
(Peat industry)

BRAGIN, N.A.

Good and timely preparation of peat enterprises for the 1954 season. Torf.  
prom. 30 no.9:1-4 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Glavtorf.

(Peat industry)

B R A G I N , N . A .

ANTONOV, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; REZZUBOV, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOKO-  
PYTOV, I.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BLYUMENBERG, V.V., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; BOGDANOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRAGIN, N.A., inzh.; VASIL'YEV,  
Yu.K., inzh.; VINOGRADOV, V.A., inzh.; ROZENBERG, B.I., inzh.; GOR-  
GIDZHANYAN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZIZA, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk;  
KALABUKHOV, M.V., agronom-meliorator; KOLOTUSHKIN, V.I., inzh.; KORCHU-  
NOV, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRYUKOV, M.N., dotsent; VAVULO, V.A., inzh.;  
NAUMOV, D.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; OLENIN, A.S., inzh.; PROVORKIN, A.S.,  
inzh.; PROKHOROV, N.I., dotsent; RASKIN, G.I., inzh.; SAVENKO, I.V.,  
inzh.; SERGEYEV, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; STOYLIK, M.A., inzh.; SUKHA-  
NOV, M.A., inzh.; TOPOL'NITSKIY, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYUREMINOV, S.N.,  
doktor biol.nauk, prof.; FATCHIKHINA, O.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk;  
TSVETKOV, B.I., inzh.; CHUBAROV, N.D., inzh.; MANDEL'BAUM, A.I., inzh.;  
(Continued on next card)

ANTONOV, V.Ya.----(continued) Card 2.

YARTSEV, A.X.; SAMSONOV, N.N., inzh., glavnnyy red.; BERSHADSKIY, L.S., inzh., nauchnyy red.; VARENTSOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; VISOTSKIY, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GORINSHTEIN, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GORYACHKIN, V.G., prof., nauchnyy red.; YEFIMOV, P.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KUZEMAN, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KULAKOV, N.N., kand. nauchnyy red.; MIRKIN, M.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SEMENSKIY, Ya.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KHAZANOV, Ya.N., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; KHALUGO, A.E., inzh., nauchnyy red.; TSUPROV, S.A., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on peat] Spravochnik po torfu. Moskva, Gos.energ.  
izd-vo, 1954. 728 p.  
(MIRA 13:?)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR (for Goryachkin).  
(Peat—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

BRAGIN, N.A.

Make the winning of cut peat during the season of 1954 a success.  
Torf.prom. 31 no.3:4-6 '54.

(MLRA 7:6)

1. Glavtork. (Peat industry)

BRAGIN, N.A., inzhener.

Timely preparation is a guarantee for successful operation of  
peat enterprises during the 1955 season. Torf.prom. 31 no.7:  
5-7 '54.  
(MLRA 7:11)

1. Glavtorf.  
(Peat industry)

BRAGIN, Nikolay Alekseyevich; YEFIMOV, P.N., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M.  
TEKHNICHESKIY Redaktor.

[Transporting and spreading peat slurry] Transport i razliv  
gidromassy. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1955. 131 p. (MLRA 8:8)  
(Peat)

BRAGIN, N.A., inzhener

Let us prepare the peat industry in time and well for the 1956  
season. Torf.prom.32 no.6:1-4 '55.  
(MIRA 8:12)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye torfyanoj promyshlennosti  
(Peat industry)

BRAGIN, N.A., inzhener.

Concise data on the winning of milled peat in 1955. Torf.prom.33  
no.3:7-9 '56. (MIRA 9:7)

I.Glavtorgf.  
(Peat industry)

BRAGIN, N.A., inzhener; KISELEV, V.N., inzhener.

Technical maintenance of milled peat fields. Terf.prom.33 no.5:  
5-7 '56.  
(MIRA 9:9)

1.Glavterf Ministerstva elektrostantsii.  
(Peat industry)

~~BRAGIN, Nikolay Alekseyevich; VARENTSOV, V.S., redaktor; CHERNOV, V.S.,~~

[Winning milled peat] Dobycha frezernogo torfa. Moskva, Gos.  
energ.izd-vo, 1957. 191 p. (MIRA 10:8)  
(Peat machinery)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7

2100. WINNING OF MILLED FEAT. (OGOBYCHA FREZERNOGO TORPA). Brazil  
N.A. (Moscow: Gosenergoizdat, 1957. 190pp., 6s.; title in collector's foreign  
bk news, Nov. 1957, (17a), 2).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7"

BRAGIN, N.A., inzh.; VARENTSOV, V.S., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Technology of the drying and harvesting of block peat]. Teknologiya suschki i uborki kuskovogo torfa. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 103 p.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Peat)

BRAGIN, N.M.

Brick factories serving several collective farms in Voronezh  
Province. Sel'stroi. 14 no.8:13-15 Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener otdela stroitel'stva Voronezhskogo oblast'-  
khoz-upravleniya.  
(Voronezh Province--Brickmaking)

BRAGIN, N.A., inzh.; KORSHUNOVA, Ye.L., inzh.

Auxiliary production in peat enterprises. Torf. prom. 38  
no. 5:22-23 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu zavodov  
torfyanyoy promyslennosti.  
(Peat industry)

VARENTSOV, Vladimir Semenovich, dots.; LAZAREV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, dots.; BRAGIN, N.A., inzh., retsenzent; AKSENOV, Ye.A., dots., retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, A.M., dots., retsenzent; NIKIFOROV, V.A., dots., retsenzent; PIMENOV, M.P., dots., retsenzent; SHADURSKIY, P.A., dots., retsenzent; SEMENSKIY, Ye.P., dots., retsenzent; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Technology of the production of milled peat]Tekhnologija proizvodstva frezernogo torfa. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 335 p.  
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut (for Varentsov, Lazarev). 2. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Aksenov, Vasil'yev, Nikiforov, Pimenov, Shadurskiy).

(Peat)

BRAGIN, N.A., inzh.; DZEKTSER, Ye.S., inzh.

Using wide-spaced deep canals for the drainage of peat bogs  
for milled peat digging. Torf.prom. 39 no.4:22-26 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy  
torfyanoy promyshlennosti.

(Peat bogs)

(Drainage)

BRAGIN, N.A.; MALYSHEV, I.G.; TANITSYNA, A.D.

Industrial production of milled peat in Western Siberia.  
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekhn.  
inform. no.3:13-15 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Western Siberia--Peat industry)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7

BRAGIN, N.A.; BATOVА, V.S.

Review. Torf. prom. 40 no. 6:37-38 '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7"

KEKIN, A.A.; SHEPELEV, S.F.; BRAGIN, N.G.

Controlling dust in the mining industry of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.  
gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 15:3-10 1964. (MIRA 18:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7

~~Contact transformations of 1-methylcyclopentadiene  
hexane in the presence of platinum carbonyl~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206720007-7"

*L*✓Catalytic cyclization of *n*-propylbenzene into indan.  
A. L. Liberman, O. V. Bragin, and B. A. Kazanskii (N. D. Zelinskii Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow)  
*Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 111, 1039-41 (1956).  
Passage of 270 ml. PrPh over 20% Pt-C at 310° at space  
velocity 0.2 gave a catalyst which yielded a fraction (2.1%)  
of indan, confirmed by the phys. constn. and synthesis of  
tribromoindan. G. M. Kosolapoff

BRAGIN, O.V.

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AUTHORS: Bragin, O. V., Broude, V. L., Zотова, С. В., Liberman, A. L.  
Pakhomova, O. S., and Pryanishnikova, M. A.

TITLE: Spectral Method of Determination of the Number and Position  
of Side Chains in the Molecules of Benzene Homologues  
(K voprosu o spektral'nom metode ustyanovleniya chisla i polozheniya  
bokovykh tsepey v molekulakh gomologov benzola)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 6, pp. 961 - 964 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In an earlier work the second author and the fourth one have shown  
that the ultraviolet absorption spectra of crystals of benzene  
homologues at 77°K (= temperature of liquid nitrogen) may be used  
for the purpose mentioned in the title. The result may be obtained  
quickly and by a small quantity of substance (some hundred grams).  
These spectra consist of series of narrow strips which are, in com-  
pounds with the same position of the side chains, of the same type,  
independent of the length and the ramification of these chains.  
If the spectra of these compounds which have a similar substitu-  
tion type within the molecules are put together, such as the first  
absorption strips (corresponding to the pure-electronic transition)  
lie together, also the following will do the same. Therewith also  
the relative strip-intensities are reproduced. This phenomenon was  
proved on a great number of examples of the monoalkylbenzene-order,

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as well as for some simplest o- and p-dialkylbenzenes. In the present work further informations on the affirmation of the regularity mentioned are quoted. The physical characters of the hydrocarbons investigated are concentrated in table 1. It has been pointed out that the same spectrum type with the growing side chain length will be preserved. (1, 2, 4-trialkylbenzene - figure 1 A). The correspondence of the spectra of p-di-isopropylbenzene and p-xylene confirms the fact that the state branched out of both chains does not influence the position of the absorption bands. This analogy also is retained for the case that a double-binding, which is not conjugated with the benzene nucleus, is introduced into a side chain. (Comparison of ethyl- and propyl-mesitylenes with allyl-mesitylenes - figure 1 B). Quite another picture will be at an immediate conjugation of the double-binding with the benzene nucleus. So, the absorption spectrum of the 2-methyl-phenylpropene-1 also is interrupted in the temperature of the nitrogen. Here the absorption intensity is much higher, than in the case of all the other investigated substances. In spite of a same symmetry of the spectra of alkyl- and alkylene-mesitylenes (figure 1 B) and of monoalkylbenzenes (figure 1 G) an essentially dif-

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ferent construction of the spectra renders possible the spectral identification of the molecules of these substances. Table 2 gives the strip frequency of the pure-electronic transitions within the investigated spectra. All the hydrocarbons investigated have been produced as high-pure compounds at the above mentioned purpose and their purity has been proved. There follows an experimental part with the usual data. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 Slavic references.

## ASSOCIATION.

**PRESENTED:**

May 24, 1957, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

**SUBMITTED:**

May 24, 1957

AVAILABLE:  
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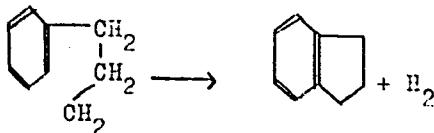
Library of Congress

BRAGIN, O. V. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Catalytic cyclization of alkylbenzenes into indans and certain problems of kinetics of the C<sub>5</sub>-dehydrocyclization reaction." Mos, 1959. 13 pp with graphs. (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Organic Chem im N. D. Zelinskiy), 150 copies (KL, 44-59, 125)

5 (3)

- AUTHORS: Liberman, A. L., Bragin, O. V., Kazanskiy, B. A. SOV/62-59-5-17/40
- TITLE: Catalytic Cyclization of Some Alkylbenzenes Into Indan and Its Homologues (Kataliticheskaya tsiklizatsiya nekotorykh alkilbenzolov v indan i yego gomologi)
- PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk; 1959, Nr 5, pp 879-887 (USSR)
- ABSTRACT: The authors showed in a number of works (Ref 1) that paraffin hydrocarbons cyclize into homologues of cyclopentane by the effect of platinized coal at moderate temperatures ( $310^{\circ}$ ) and a throughput rate of 0.2/hr. The cyclization is explained by intermolecular dehydrocondensation. In connection with it, the possibility was considered of cyclizing more complicated compounds, e.g. a secondary chain of a benzene homologue according to the scheme:

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Some data on a similar cyclization are quoted from publications: Orchin (Ref 2), patent date (Ref 3), Zelinskiy and Tits (Ref 4) etc. Table 1 shows a comparison of the constants of the initial products and the cyclized compounds with the corresponding data from publications. The conditions of synthesis were equal to those of the cyclization of paraffins. Indan and 1- and 2-methylindan were obtained from n-butyl-, secondary butyl- and isobutyl benzene. Methylindan was brominated and the compounds 4,5,6,7-tetrabromo-2-methylindan and 2,4,5,6,7-pentabromo-1-methylindan not yet described in the literature were synthesized. The synthesis of the individual compound is described in the experimental part. The R. and W. Meyer method was used in the bromination of tribromoindan (Ref 17). The properties and yield of the various cyclized compounds are summarized in tables 2,3,4,5, 6, and 7. There are 1 figure, 7 tables, and 18 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

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ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii  
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SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957

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LIBERMAN, A.L.; BRAGIN, O.V.; KAZANSKIY, B.A.

Catalytic dehydrocyclization of diethylamine with the formation of a  
five-membered heterocyclic system. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.3:  
525-527 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

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(Diethylamine) (Pyrrole) (Butylamine)

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KAZANSKIY, B.A.

Raman spectra of certain hydrocarbons of the benzene series  
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(Hydrocarbons—Spectra)

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SMIRNOVA, E.N.; STERLIGOV, O.D.; KAZANSKIY, B.A.

Raman spectra of some tri- and tetraalkylbenzenes and condensed  
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(Hydrocarbons--Spectra)

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